



BELSTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND THE  
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1946

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

J.S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Infant Welfare and Maternity Clinics

EVA MCKINNA, M.B., B.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

(e) (f) (g) (h) W.R. BROWNHILL.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

(e) (f) D.T. JONES.

(e) (f) D.J. SMITH

Health Visitors.

(a) (c) (d) K.F. BOON.

(a) (c) (d) J. DAVILLES

(a) (c) (d) J.M. HALL

(a) (c) (d) J. MACFIE.

Health Department Clerk-typist

J.A. CRIPPS.

Pupil-Assistant in Health Department.

K. COLEMAN (in H.M. Forces)

-----  
DAY NURSERIES.

Matron at Beeston.

(a) (c) V.A. HIGGS.

Matron at Stapleford.

(a) (b) E.M. LEWIS.

- 
- (a) State Registered Nurse.
  - (b) State Registered Fever Nurse.
  - (c) Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
  - (d) Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
  - (e) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
  - (f) Meat Inspector's Certificate, of the Royal Sanitary Institute
  - (g) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
  - (h) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works Certificate)  
Royal Sanitary Institute.

To The Chairman and Members of the Beeston and Stapleford  
Urban District Council.

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Mr. Chairmen, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report for 1946, a statutory duty which I undertake for the second time, which is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health as indicated in Circular No. 13/47 dated 13.3.47

The health of the district was maintained at a satisfactory level during the year under review and the administration area was free from devastating or alarming outbreaks of epidemic disease. The increasing incidence of Diphtheria which was noted in the closing quarter of 1945 was not prolonged into 1946. Of this deadly infection only four cases occurred and these were in children in the non-immunised group. They were children of parents who preferred to adhere resolutely to the old hackneyed cliché that "they don't believe in it", parents who prefer sloppy thinking and an easy way out rather than take the trouble to ensure that their child is adequately protected from suffering. Fortunately, none of these children died. But, nevertheless, the lesson is a salutary one and is there for those who are willing to read and learn.

It was with regret that the resignation of Dr. Eva McKinna was received and accepted and I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying "tribute" to one who worked so faithfully and zealously in the promotion of child welfare in this area. She commenced her work at the clinics in March 1937. Her departure will be much regretted by the mothers and children with whom she came in such close contact. We welcome her successor, Dr. E. Nemec, whom I feel confident will have a successful and distinguished career in the Maternity and Child Welfare service of the district.

But, the success of the Child Welfare service depends on team work and the clinical officer cannot constitute the whole team. The most important branch of the work among the mothers and children is carried out by the Health Visitors who have given loyal and devoted service to their many arduous duties and to them thanks is due. And to the voluntary helpers, I extend the thanks of the Department for all the many kindnesses shown in the interest and the comfort of the mothers.

The greatest need in the district is still unprovided and that is a local Maternity Hospital. Steps to this end have been taken and progress has been made particularly in obtaining the support of the Notts. County Council. It is a most urgent need and I cannot press this case too strongly for the favourable consideration of the Minister. The National Health Service Act 1946 may provide more beds but it will not bring these beds into this area where the need is greatest. Unless a Maternity Hospital is built in this area the new Health Service cannot provide a maternity scheme freed from the objection that the mothers of this district must travel long distances to obtain hospital treatment in childbirth or in an obstetrical emergency.

I desire to record my appreciation of the excellent work of the staff of the Health Department, the valuable assistance of my colleagues in other Departments and the enthusiasm and encouragement of the Members of the Council.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J.S. LEITCH.  
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting, with that of the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report for the year 1946, my fifth year with this Authority.

The difficulties, referred to last year, in obtaining labour and materials for housing repair work, do not decrease as was hoped, but do in fact increase. In view of these difficulties, the quite appreciable amount of work carried out in this connection must be considered satisfactory, and a credit to the Additional Sanitary Inspectors, who are primarily responsible for this work. The statistics given bear no relation to the amount of time and trouble which has to be expended to obtain these results.

Nor does the day seem much nearer when we shall be able to rid ourselves of the many houses, which, as the Housing Act puts it "are unfit for human habitation and are not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit". This obviously cannot be done until new houses are available to replace them, but I trust that the time will soon arrive when serious consideration can be given to the question of rehousing the tenants of some of our worst houses.

The supervision of the food supply of the district has again claimed its full share of attention, particularly in relation to milk and ice cream. Full particulars of the work done in this and other connections are included in the body of the report.

May I, in conclusion, express my thanks and appreciation, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing interest and support, to the staff of the Health Department for their continued efficient work, and to Dr. Drummond and my fellow officials in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

W.R. BROWNHILL.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION "A"

### Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area of District in Acres.....	6,482
Population (Registrar General's estimate - mid 1946).....	44,550
No. of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books).....	13,511
Rateable Value.....	£283,008
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£1,103

### Vital Statistics.

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers :-

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births ( Legitimate	463	459	921
( Illegitimate	26	36	62
( Total	489	494	983
Stillbirths ( Legitimate	19	20	39
( Illegitimate	2	0	2
( Total	21	20	41
Deaths (at all ages)	241	205	446

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..... 22.1

STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths)..... 40.0

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population..... 10.0

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum	18.9	20.6	24.2	20.4	22.1
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum	9.3	10.0	10.9	10.2	10.0
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)	54.7	34.8	48.1	47.4	37.6

Deaths of non-civilians (males) are excluded.

## Maternal Mortality

Numbers of deaths registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1946	From other causes - 1946	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
2	2	3.6	1.1	0.96	3.35	3.9

The Birth Rate is higher than last year but lower than in 1944. It is above the average for the past five years.

The Death Rate has fallen from 10.2 in 1945 to 10.0 which is about the average for the past five years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is much lower than for 1945 (47.4) and is considerably below the average for the past five years.

It will be seen from the following tables that the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for this district compare very favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole, but that the Maternal Mortality Rate is higher.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford.	22.1	10.0	37.6	3.9
England and Wales	19.1	11.5	43.0	1.43

### SECTION "B"

#### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

##### Laboratory facilities :-

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Venereal Disease, Pneumonia, Dysentery and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium may be sent for examination at the Nottingham City Laboratory free of charge to the patient, the cost being borne by the County Council or, in Pneumonia and in Pregnancy and Puerperal cases, by the Beeston and Stapleford Council. A small stock of tubes, swabs etc. for these purposes is kept at the Town Hall, Beeston.

##### Ambulance Service:-

1. For Infectious cases - one ambulance is kept specially for this purpose, but is used in emergency for accident and Non-Infectious cases.
2. For Non-Infectious and Accident cases - the Council own two ambulances in addition to the one mentioned in 1 above and one shooting brake modified for the use of sitting cases. A new ambulance was obtained during the year to replace one which was worn out.



3. Extent of Co-operation with neighbouring districts :- Mutual assistance arrangements are in operation with Long Eaton and Sandiacre and the service extends over the district boundaries in the case of need.

#### Nursing in the Home.

##### 1. Infectious diseases.

All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot be effectively isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for Nursing infectious disease cases at home.

A scheme was prepared to come into force in the event of epidemics (e.g. influenza etc.) where assistance in the home, with the shopping and preparation of meals were to be arranged.

##### 2. General

There are four district nurses operating in the district, two appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, one by the Chilwell Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association and one by the Stapleford Nursing Association.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

##### (a) Provided by the Urban District Council.

###### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

###### Dovecote Lane, Beeston.

Tuesdays 2 pm. to 4.30 pm	) Medical Officer attends the
Thursdays do	) Clinics on Tuesdays and
Fridays do	) Fridays.

###### Pinfold Lane, Stapleford.

Mondays 1.30 pm to 4.30 pm	) Medical Officer attends on
Wednesdays do	) Wednesday each week.

###### Ordinance Depot, Chilwell.

The 1st and 3rd Wednesdays	) Medical Officer attends every
in the month	) clinic.
10 am to 12 noon	)

###### Ultra-Violet Light Clinics.

###### Dovecote Lane, Beeston.

Tuesdays 9.30 am to 12 noon	) from 1st Tuesday
Fridays 9.30 am to 12 noon	) in October until
	end of April.

###### Pinfold Lane, Stapleford.

Tuesdays 1.45 pm to 4 pm	) From October until
Fridays 1.45 pm to 4 pm	) end of April.

Immunisation Clinics - twice monthly - One at Beeston (every first Monday) and one at Stapleford (every third or fourth Thursday). Additional clinics arranged if necessary. All treatment by appointment.

Scabies Clinic - all cases notified treated at Special Clinic by appointment.

(b) Provided by County Council.

School Clinics.

Dovecote Lane, Beeston.

Mondays	9.30 am to 12 noon.	)	Medical Officer attends
Thursdays	9.30 am to 12 noon.	)	on Thursdays.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford.

Tuesdays	9.30 am to 12 noon	)	Medical Officer attends
Fridays	9.30 am to 12 noon.	)	on Tuesdays.

Dental Clinics.

Dovecote Lane, Beeston.

Daily (except Tuesday mornings)	9.30 am to 12 noon 2 pm to 4.30 pm.
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Pinfold Lane, Stapleford.

Thursdays	9.30 am to 12 noon 2 pm to 4.30 pm.
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(c) Provided by other Bodies.

Rheumatism Clinic in Chilwell Memorial Hall. Run by the British Red Cross Detachment. Two sessions weekly - Saturday afternoon and Wednesday evening - May to Oct. Patients treated on production of Doctor's certificate  
Three Masseurs (two from General Hospital and one from Red Cross Detachment)

INSULIN

The Council continued to supply Insulin free of charge to those of the poorer inhabitants of the District who found the increased cost of the material a substantial burden.

Four persons were thus supplied during the year, the amount of Insulin so provided being:-

Standard Insulin (20 units per c.c.).....	505
Standard Insulin (40 units per c.c.).....	80
Pretamine Insulin (with Zinc) Suspension (40 units per c.c.).....	495

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS.

Our Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continued to function successfully during the year when 281 cases were notified. This is again a reduction, 305 cases being notified in 1945.

Lethane Oil is still supplied free of charge in cases of Pediculosis with adequate instructions and advice from the Health Visitors.

The following table gives a record of the cases of Scabies treated:-

Cases notified during the year.....	281
Cases treated at the Council's cleansing station.....	277
Attendances at the Council's cleansing station.....	513
Cases removed to hospital.....	0
Cases treated at home by Health Visitors or own Doctor.....	12
Cases examined and reported clean.....	262

On receipt of a notification from the Local Medical Practitioners, factory Medical Officer's (all of whom have been circularised and asked to notify cases) School Medical Inspectors, or any other source, the Health Visitors visit and make arrangements for the whole of the household concerned to attend at our Special Scabies Clinic at Brancote Park Pavilion for treatment without delay.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days with Benzyl Benzoate.

A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

##### Health Visiting.

	<u>From Beccles</u> <u>Centre</u>	<u>From Stapleford</u> <u>Centre</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Infants under one year visited for the first time.....	524	395	919
Revisits to infants.....	1879	1218	3097
Children of one to five years visited for the first time.....	44	170	214
Revisits to older children.....	2947	2964	5911
Expectant mothers visited for the first time.....	117	113	230
Revisits to expectant mothers...	106	120	226
Post-natal visits.....	101	218	319
Visits to unaccompanied evacuated children.....	99	78	177
Total visits.....	5817	5276	11093

Where there is no child to be visited (still-births, etc.)

# ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES.

	<u>Beeston</u>	<u>Stapleford</u>	<u>Chilwell</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
y infants and young children.....	10785	.....4940.....	1054	.....16779
y expectant and nursing mothers.....	459	..... 76.....	0	..... 535
total attendances.....	11244	.....5016.....	1054	.....17314

# MATERNITY HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the numbers of cases sent by the Council during the year to Maternity Hospitals :-

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>
Basford County Hospital	151 and 1 Premature baby
Mansfield County Hospital	6 and 1 baby

# EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

of children operated on for Tonsils and/or Adenoids..... 6

# ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

	<u>Beeston.</u>	<u>Stapleford</u>	<u>Totals</u>
treatments.....	1135	..... 956	..... 2091

# ISSUE OF VITAMIN PREPARATIONS.

	<u>Beeston and Chilwell</u>		<u>Stapleford</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>Free</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Sold</u>
Orange Juice (6 oz)	442	39192	274	16282	716	55474
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz)	3456	2474	1778	1030	5234	3504
Vitamin Capsules (packets of 45)	841	762	316	298	1157	1060

# HOME HELPS

Four fulltime "Home Helps" were employed by the Council during the year and these provided domestic relief for 36 mothers. Payment was made by the Council at the rate of 1/6d. per hour, recoverable from the mother employing the "Help" on a sliding scale. A retaining fee of £1. 1s. 0d. per week was paid to those not working in a case.

Although primarily employed for the use of Maternity cases, the Home Helps occasionally were available to other classes of invalid, in which case the total expense was recovered from the patient in question.

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The births of 56 premature infants whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's District were notified during 1946. Of these 18 were born at home while the remainder were born either in hospital or nursing homes. Of those born at home one died within the first 24 hours, one was transferred to Hospital, and the remaining 16 were nursed entirely at home.

The provision of draught-proof cots, with hot water bottles, electric blankets etc. and an ambulance equipped with oxygen, is made for all premature infants requiring transportation. They are accompanied to hospital by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similar cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required and were utilised on one occasion during the year, the cost being born by the Council.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Infants:-

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year - two were Institutional confinements and two were Domiciliary confinements, these latter subsequently being removed to hospital. One baby died but in none of the remaining cases was the vision impaired.

### Mothers:-

There were four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year, two from Beeston and two from Stapleford. They occurred in domiciliary confinements. The patients were removed to hospital and each made a complete recovery.

## CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There is one voluntary certified home in the district which received 29 children under 9 years into its care during the year. Four other children are in the care of Foster Mothers.

## SECTION "C"

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER

The water supply of the district, which is obtained, with the exception of a few wells, from the Nottingham Corporation mains, continues to be satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Seven samples of water were taken by the Council's Officers during 1946. These were submitted to chemical analysis and bacteriological examination and all proved to be entirely satisfactory. Six were from the mains and one from chlorinated well water. It is interesting to note that the Nottingham Corporation obtain their supplies from two sources:-

1. Wells and Boreholes sunk in the Bunter beds of the new red sandstone in five localities within the County of Nottingham &
2. The Derwent Valley Water Scheme which provides water to the towns of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby and Sheffield and the Counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and is obtained from a moorland watershed in the heart of the Derbyshire Peak District, some 50 miles from Nottingham.

Both the local sandstone water and the Derwent water, although differing considerably in character, are excellent for domestic and trade purposes.

# RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919 Infestation Order 1943

Work on the destruction of Rats and Mice, which during the past few years has consistently received its full share of attention, was further intensified during the year by the appointment, in August, of a full time Rodent Officer. This step was taken so that full advantage could be taken of the private dwellings scheme, sponsored by the Ministry of Food.

This scheme proceeds on lines which have been adopted for some time by this Department, namely, that treatment of infestations of private dwellings should be carried out by the Council free of charge except in cases where the infestation is obviously due to the tenants neglect or default. It has long been felt that the levying of a charge has a deterring effect on notification of infestations and we are pleased to note that the Ministry have now subscribed to this view. Charges are made for treatment of business premises. Expenditure on this scheme ranks for grant from the Ministry of Food as also does expenditure on the scheme for treatment of sewers.

The following is a summary of the work done in this district during 1946

No. of complaints received.....249  
No. of premises treated.....298  
Total No. of visits made.....1246

The pre-baiting and poisoning of the district sewers, commenced during 1945, was completed during 1947 and a further maintenance treatment was also carried out.

## FACTORIES ACT 1937

No. of factories on register 1946 ..... 164  
No. of inspections during the year 1946..... 117  
No. of unsatisfactory conditions found ..... 9  
No. remedied ..... 9  
No. of inspections of outworkers premises ..... 48  
No. of prosecutions instituted during the year..... Nil.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

### Summary of Inspections.

Premises on complaint.....	568
Public Health Inspections.....	1343
Slaughterhouses.....	17
Bakehouses.....	37
Foodshops and stalls.....	154
Cowsheds.....	242
Stables.....	20
Factories .....	117
Fried Fish Shops .....	42
Cafe premises .....	43
Places of Entertainment .....	18
Schools.....	20
Re Shops Act.....	112



Re Milk Samples .....	113
Re Food Decontamination .....	0
Scabies .....	29
Re Infectious Diseases .....	264
Re Storage of Petroleum & Carbide.....	21
Re Water sampling .....	6
Re Water supply .....	13
Re Moveable Dwellings .....	9
Re Refuse accumulations .....	43
Re Dustbins .....	451
Re Animals and fowls.....	47
Re Rats and Mice.....	731
Re Vermin .....	154
Re Smoke Abatement.....	24
Re Food inspections .....	193
Interviews .....	189
Miscellaneous .....	195
Air Raid shelters .....	1
Out-workers .....	48
Re Drainage .....	565
Housing Act Inspections and reinspections .....	1519
Rivers Pollution .....	41
Ice Cream.....	57

#### SECTION "D" - HOUSING.

##### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 933
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 3430
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations..... Nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 927

##### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... 640

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 19

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners..... 12

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners..... 7

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....253

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners.....188

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners..... 21

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding:-

As pointed out last year, it is impossible without carrying out a survey to give figures indicating at all accurately the degree of overcrowding in the district. Even on the standard set by the Housing Act 1936, and which is considered to be a very low standard it is thought that the amount of overcrowding is relatively high.

NEW HOUSES BUILT.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

By the Local Authority - Permanent.....214

- Pre-fabricated..24

By private enterprise.....159

Total.....397



This brings the number of post war houses built to the end of 1946 to 475

By Local Authority - Permanent.....	216
- Prefabricated.....	100
By Private Enterprise.....	159
Total.....	475

## SECTION "E"

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### A. MILK SUPPLY

No. of inspections of Cowsheds.....	62
No. of inspections of retailers dairies and vehicles.....	182
No. of registered Milk Producers:-	
(a) Wholesaler..12    (b) Retailers...7    Total.....	19
No. of producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk within the District (has two herds).....	1
No. of producers of Accredited Milk within the district.....	5
No. of registered retail purveyors with Dairies within this Urban District.....	14
No. of registered retail purveyors with Dairies outside this Urban District.....	5
No. of persons selling bottled milk only (already bottled when received).....	54

#### Special Designation

No. of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district.....	2
(Both use "Holding" method, one of the plants did not operate during the year)	
No. of Supplementary licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk.....	5
No. of Dealers Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk.....	1
No. of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.....	5
No. of dealers licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.....	4
No. of dealers licences issued to sell Accredited Milk.....	1

#### Milk Sampling.

96 Samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination by the Public Analyst. Of the 96, 82 proved to be entirely satisfactory, on the whole a very satisfying result. 4 of these samples which were obtained from schools were all satisfactory. The samples can be classified as follows:-

# A. Pasteurised Milk

<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>No. satisfactory</u>	<u>No. unsatisfactory.</u>
62 .....	55 .....	7

These samples were submitted to the Phosphatase test and the Methylene Blue test, as required by the Heat treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order 1944, and were also examined for bacterial count. All the 7 unsatisfactory samples failed to pass the phosphatase test, indicating that they were under-pasteurised but satisfied the Methylene Blue test and had satisfactory counts. In each case representations regarding these samples were made to the Dairies concerned, steps being taken to try to prevent a repetition of these unsatisfactory results.

# B. Tuberculin Tested Milk

<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>No. satisfactory</u>	<u>No. unsatisfactory.</u>
21 .....	15 .....	6

Six samples failing out of a total of 21 taken cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. It is however an improvement on the 1945 results when 13 failed out of 30. These samples were submitted to the methylene Blue Test and were examined for Bacillus Coli and bacterial count. Of the six unsatisfactory samples, one failed to pass the Methylene Blue, B. Coli and count tests. Three failed the B. Coli test only and two, in addition to failing on the B. Coli test, also had high bacterial counts.

# C. Raw Milk

<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>No. satisfactory</u>	<u>No. unsatisfactory.</u>
2 .....	0 .....	2

These two samples were tested for keeping quality.

D. Nine samples of Sterilised milk and two of heat-treated milk were also tested and found to be satisfactory, although two of the former had rather high bacterial counts.

# Sampling for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 21 milk samples from farms within the district were submitted to the Derbyshire C.C. laboratory for biological examination for Tubercle Bacilli. In only one case was this organism found, and the affected cow was traced and slaughtered. Although this is the first positive sample of 63 taken since we commenced sampling some 2½ years ago, it is felt that the discovery and slaughter of one animal giving Tuberculous milk fully justifies this work.

# Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The Notts. County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the above Act and we are once more indebted to Mr. Templeman, the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector for the following particulars of work done during 1946

	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>No Satisfactory</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Samples of various food and drugs (except milk) examined..23	..... 23	..... 0	
Samples of milk examined by the Inspector.....24	..... 24	..... 0	
Samples of milk examined by the Inspector (Gerber test)...45	..... 45	..... 0	
Samples of milk examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 - 1938.....36	..... 20	.....16	

Heat treated Milks (Prescribed Tests) Order 1944.

	<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Failed to Comply</u>
Heat treated milk.....	13	12	1

B. ICE CREAM The sampling of Ice Cream, commenced during 1945, was continued during 1946, 23 samples being taken and submitted to the Public Analyst who examined them for bacterial count and B Coli, the tentative standards reported upon last year still being used. i.e. not more than 200,000 bacteria per mil, B. Coli to be absent in 0.01 mil.

Of the 23 samples taken 18 satisfied the above standards and five failed. The results of examination of the failures were as follows:-

	<u>B. Coli present in</u>	<u>Bacterial Count.</u>
No. 1	0.001 mil	286,400
2	0.0001mil	364,000
3.	0.001 mil	2000,000
4.	absent in 0.1 mil	292,000
5.	present in 0.0001	492,000

Of these five samples, one (No.2) was manufactured outside this district and was obtained from a van delivering in the district. A copy of the Analyst's report was sent to the Local Authority and Manufacturer concerned.

Inspections of Ice Cream premises were made, particular attention being paid to methods of manufacture, sterilisation of equipment etc. Letters were sent by the Council to the Minister of Health and the Minister of Food protesting against the absence of chemical and bacteriological standards for Ice Cream.

C. OTHER FOODS. The following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit for human consumption and were either collected by the Ministry of Food, Salvage Department, used for animal feeding-stuffs or destroyed:-

371 lbs Vegetables.	100 lbs Bacon	18 lbs Ham
176 lbs Meat	22½ lbs Fats	387 lbs Fish
½ lb Tea	2 lbs Sugar	571½ lbs Fruit
56 lbs Custard Powder	136 lbs Semolina	7 lbs Chocolate
94 lbs Cereals	9 lbs Jam	56 lbs Biscuit Powder.

20 lbs Cheese	45 lbs Flour	34 lbs Cornflour
2 lbs Turkish Delight	3 lbs Cocoa	6 lbs Porridge Oats
18 Cremola Puddings	37 Tins Meat	61 Tins Fruit
1 Tin Spaghetti	1 Tin Bacon	59 Tins Fish
69 Tins Vegetables	24 Tins Soup	197 Tins milk
1 Tin Bourneville	15 Tins Tomatoes	14 tins preserves
1 Tin Oxo	7 Tins Syrup	2 cwt Soya Flour
12 bags flour (weight 2lbs)	1 Jar Lobster paste	1 tin Tomato paste
61 blocks chocolate	1 Jar Meat Paste	6 jars pickle
2 tins Dried Milk	1 Tbl. Jelly	1 jar Spinnach essence
1 cwt. Macaroni	4 cwt. pulp	199 Fish cakes
24 pkts cake mixture	5 pkts Baked Wheat	2 pkts chocolates.

### SECTION "F"

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past 5 years.

Disease	Total cases notified					Cases admitted to hospitals	Total Deaths.				
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1946	1942	43	44	45	46
Scarlet Fever	174	198	192	101	69	44	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	13	16	6	43	4	6	1	1	0	2	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Septic Pyrexia	2	4	2	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	2
Pneumonia	33	37	13	12	22	0	20	19	16	8	15
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	48	53	53	47	54	0	24	27	17	19	22
Tuberculosis Other forms	6	8	13	11	8	0	2	13	9	5	4
Erysipelas	15	12	8	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Acute Anterior Polyomyelitis	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Measles	162	625	67	676	116	0	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	61	53	74	62	36	0	1	0	2	1	0
Dysentery	2	1	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1x	1	0	0	0

/ Includes 1 non-civilian Diphtheria Carrier.

x Death after illness of many year's duration.

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Of the 53 cases of Infectious Diseases sent to hospital during the year at the Council's expense, 30 were treated at the South Nottinghamshire Joint Hospital, 3 boards hospitals at Debdale Hall and Southwell, whilst 23 were to be treated at outside hospitals.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

### 1. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

	Under 5 years	Between 5 & 15	Total under 15
Estimated children in area - mid 1946	4,632	6,520	11,152
No. immunised during 1946	928	197	1,125
Total No. immunised at 31.12.46	2,527	5,767	8,294
Percentage Immunised	54.56%	88.45%	74.37%

Ø Since immunisation is rarely carried out in children under 1 year this figure cannot exceed 80%

### 2. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation.

Notifications			Deaths		
Age when notified	No. of cases notified	No. of cases included in preceeding col when child had been immunised	Age at date of death	No. of deaths	No. of deaths of children who had been immunised.
Under 15	4	0	Under 15	0	0

## OTHER SELECTED DEATHS \*

Number Registered	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
From Cancer	63	49	66	70	60
From Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs)	0	2	2	4	1
From Influenza	6	8	4	5	13

\* Deaths of non-civilians (nales) are excluded.



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